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			EXAMINER NGUYEN, KHAI MINH	
			ART UNIT 2617	PAPER NUMBER
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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's argument with respect to claim 1-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Awater et al. (U.S.Pat-7046649) in view of Fang (U.S.Pub-20020183032).

Regarding claim 1, Awater teaches a device (fig.1) comprising:

a first antenna (fig.1, IEEE 802.11(transceiver), abstract);

a second antenna (fig.1, Bluetooth (transceiver), abstract);

an antenna switching function communicatively coupled to the first and second antennas capable of providing diversity capabilities (fig.1-2, interoperability device (switching)) (fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60);

a first wireless telecommunications function communicatively coupled to the antenna switching function (fig.1-2, interoperability device (switching)) (fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60);

a second wireless telecommunications function communicatively coupled to the antenna switching function (fig.1-2, interoperability device (switching)) (fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60); and

Awater fails to specifically disclose an arbitration function, communicatively coupled to the antenna switching function and the first and second wireless telecommunications functions, and adapted to directly control the first and second wireless telecommunications functions and access to the first and second antennas by the first and second wireless telecommunications functions according to a defined prioritization scheme. However Fang teaches an arbitration function, communicatively coupled to the antenna switching function and the first and second wireless telecommunications functions (fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028), and adapted to directly control the first and second wireless telecommunications functions and access to the first and second antennas by the first and second wireless telecommunications functions according to a defined prioritization scheme (fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Fang to Awater to provide a method for selecting one of the two antennas whose receiving intensity level for the signals is higher as the receiving antenna.

Regarding claim 2, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein either or both of the first or second wireless telecommunications functions may require simultaneous access to both the first (IEEE 802.11) and second antennas (Bluetooth)

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(see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 3, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein the first wireless telecommunications function comprises a wireless LAN technology (see Awater, fig.1-2, IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth, col.2, line 61 to col.3, line 6).

Regarding claim 4, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 3, wherein the wireless LAN technology comprises a wireless LAN according to IEEE 802.11g standards (see Awater, fig.1-2, IEEE 802.11).

Regarding claim 5, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 3, wherein the wireless LAN technology may require simultaneous access to both the first and second antennas (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 6, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein the second wireless telecommunications function comprises a Bluetooth wireless technology (see Awater, fig.1-2, Bluetooth).

Regarding claim 7, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein the antenna switching function is implemented as an independent structure (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 8, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein the antenna switching function is integrated with the arbitration function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 9, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein the arbitration function is implemented as an independent structure (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 10, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein the arbitration function is integrated with at least a portion of either the first or second wireless telecommunications functions (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 11, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein the arbitration function is adapted to control access by forcing radio silence at least one of the first or second wireless telecommunications functions (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 12, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 1, wherein the defined prioritization scheme comprises an access contention function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 13, Awater and Fang further teach the device of claim 12, wherein one of the first or second wireless telecommunications functions is adapted to trigger the access contention function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.1 and 4, paragraph 0011, 0024-0025).

Regarding claim 14, Awater teaches a method of providing simultaneous operation of disparate wireless telecommunication technologies within a single device, comprising the steps of:

providing a device having a plurality of antennas (fig.1, IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth (transceivers), abstract);

providing an antenna switching function communicatively coupled to the plurality of antennas capable of providing diversity capabilities (fig.1-2, interoperability device (switching)) (fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60);

providing a first wireless telecommunications function communicatively coupled to the antenna switching function (fig.1-2, interoperability device (switching)) (fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60);

providing a second wireless telecommunications function communicatively coupled to the antenna switching function (fig.1-2, interoperability device (switching)) (fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60);

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providing an arbitration function communicatively coupled to the antenna switching function (fig.1-2, interoperability device (switching)) and the first and second wireless telecommunications functions (fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60);

providing a defined prioritization scheme (fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60);
and

Awater fails to specifically disclose utilizing the arbitration function to directly control the first and second wireless telecommunications functions and access to the plurality of antennas by the first and second wireless telecommunications functions according to the defined prioritization scheme. However Fang teaches utilizing the arbitration function to directly control the first and second wireless telecommunications functions (fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028) and access to the plurality of antennas by the first and second wireless telecommunications functions according to the defined prioritization scheme (fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Fang to Awater to provide a method for selecting one of the two antennas whose receiving intensity level for the signals is higher as the receiving antenna.

Regarding claim 15, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 14, wherein the antenna switching function allocates access to an antenna by the first or second wireless telecommunications function under control of the arbitration function

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(see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 16 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 2.

Regarding claim 17 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 3.

Regarding claim 18 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claim 19 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 5.

Regarding claim 20 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 6.

Regarding claim 21, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 14, wherein the step of providing an arbitration function further comprises providing hardware implementing an arbitration function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 22, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 14, wherein the step of providing an arbitration function further comprises providing software implementing an arbitration function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 23, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 14, wherein the step of utilizing the arbitration function to control access further comprises

utilizing the arbitration function to disable radio transmission of at least one of the first or second wireless telecommunications functions (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 24, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 14, wherein the step of providing a defined prioritization scheme further comprises providing an access contention function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 25, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 24, wherein one of the first or second wireless telecommunications functions may initiate the access contention function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 26, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 24, wherein the step of providing an access contention function further comprises providing a bias mechanism (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 27, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 26, wherein the step of providing a bias mechanism comprises providing a bias in favor of the first wireless telecommunications function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 28, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 26, wherein the step of providing a bias mechanism comprises providing a bias in favor of the second wireless telecommunications function (see Awater, interoperability device (switching)) (see Awater, fig.1-2, col.3, line 10 to col.4, line 60, see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 29, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 14, wherein the step of providing a defined prioritization scheme further comprises providing first priority to speech communications over one of the wireless telecommunications functions (see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 30, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 14, wherein the step of providing a defined prioritization scheme further comprises providing for simultaneous transmission by the first and second wireless telecommunications functions (see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 31, Awater and Fang further teach the method of claim 14, wherein the step of providing a defined prioritization scheme further comprises providing for simultaneous reception by the first and second wireless telecommunications functions (see Fang, fig.5-6, paragraph 0027-0028).

Conclusion

3. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

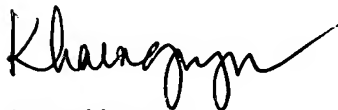
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khai M. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571.272.7923. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rafael Perez-Gutierrez can be reached on 571.272.7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

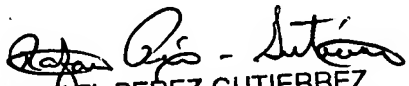
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Au: 2617

7/19/2007



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7/24/07